

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 3, 1940

Vol. III: No. 58—Publication 1491

PERIODICAL ROOM  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
UNIV. OF MICH.

## Contents

### AMERICAN REPUBLICS:

Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs:	Page
Statement of the Secretary of State . . . . .	65
Final Act and Convention . . . . .	68
Luncheon in honor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay . . . . .	69
United States naval and aviation missions to Peru . . .	69

### EUROPE:

Contributions for relief in belligerent countries:	
List of registrants . . . . .	69
Tabulation of contributions . . . . .	70
Repatriation of American citizens . . . . .	80

### COMMERCIAL POLICY:

The National Foreign Trade Convention:	
Message of President Roosevelt . . . . .	81
Address by Assistant Secretary Grady: Taking Stock of Our Foreign-Trade Position . . . . .	81
Address by Raymond H. Geist: Reorganization Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States . . . . .	87
Statement by Raymond H. Geist: Administration of the Export Control Act . . . . .	93
Export of aviation gasoline . . . . .	94

### THE FOREIGN SERVICE:

Personnel changes . . . . .	95
-----------------------------	----

PUBLICATIONS . . . . .	95
------------------------	----

[Over]



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BULLETIN

**TREATY INFORMATION:**

**Commerce:**

Treaties and agreements of the United States contain-  
ing the most-favored-nation clause . . . . .

Page

96

**Naval Missions:**

United States naval and aviation missions to Peru . .

98

**LEGISLATION** . . . . .

99



DEPOS  
ED ST  
UG 19  
[Re  
of  
der  
L  
and  
ing  
To  
the  
the  
and  
me  
act  
and  
V  
sets  
T  
sov  
and  
ano  
T  
acti  
from  
T  
nom  
from  
W  
men  
men  
the  
and  
1 D  
Hab

AUG 19 '40

## *American Republics*

### HABANA MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

#### Statement of the Secretary of State<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press July 30]

The Habana Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics faced unprecedented problems and conditions.

Possibilities of danger to the peace, security, and welfare of the continent have been increasingly apparent in recent months and weeks. To meet them successfully it has been clear that the American nations must strengthen further their already strong ties of unity and solidarity and devise a constructive program for implementing, through consultation and cooperative action, effective means of continental protection and defense.

We are confronted in this respect with three sets of problems and conditions:

The first relates to the possible transfer of sovereignty at any time over certain islands and regions from one non-American state to another non-American state.

The second involves the threat of subversive activities in the American nations directed from outside the continent.

The third comprises extremely grave economic difficulties and dislocations resulting from war.

With regard to all three of these sets of menacing conditions, the American governments have manifested their full recognition of the dangers which confront them in common and have created machinery for common ac-

tion. Instead of faltering and abandoning the spirit of unity and concerted steps for safety, they have demonstrated to the world their unalterable determination to preserve and strengthen the spirit and the system of continental unity and solidarity. They have thus cleared the decks for effective action whenever such action may become necessary.

The situation with respect to possessions in this hemisphere controlled by European powers for many years has for the first time become most acute by reason of the fact that the European territory of some of these powers is now under military occupation, and there exists the danger that change in sovereignty or control of any of these regions might make them objects of barter or a battleground for the settlement of differences between European nations. There also exists the danger that these regions might be used as a base for the carrying on of activities of a subversive character in the American countries.

I cannot too strongly emphasize at this point that at no time has any American nation had the slightest thought of taking advantage of the European situation for the purpose of grabbing territory. Quite the contrary; the thought has been to protect the peace and safety of this continent.

At the beginning of the meeting at Habana there was some difference of view as to the *modus operandi* for achieving the desired end in relation to the island possessions. In certain quarters there was a feeling that until a

<sup>1</sup> Delivered by Mr. Hull at the close of the Meeting, Habana, July 30, 1940.

transfer of sovereignty or control had actually taken place it would be sufficient to have no more than a general declaration reasserting the principle of solidarity and consultation agreed upon at previous conferences.

On the other hand, there was a strong feeling on the part of other delegations, including that of the United States, that having in mind the situation now obtaining in Europe, the fact that a transfer of sovereignty might be made overnight with or without formality and that activities in these regions detrimental to the peace and safety of the Americas might be begun momentarily, it was necessary to formulate at this meeting definite methods of procedure to cope with any situation that might thus arise.

It was realized that provision should be made for prompt action in any emergency situation and that delay pending later consultation might be disastrous to the maintenance of peace and order in the Western Hemisphere. Happily, such differences of view as at first appeared to exist were reconciled, with the result that the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers has unanimously agreed upon two documents designed to take care of any situation that may arise. These documents consist of (1) a convention and (2) a declaration and resolution referred to as the Act of Habana.

The convention contains definite provisions for the administration of any region which it may be found necessary for the American republics to administer. It has the twofold purpose of protecting the peace and safety of the American republics and of safeguarding and advancing the interests and welfare of the inhabitants of the region.

The administration, which will be under an "Inter-American Commission of Territorial Administration", is to be provisional in character and is to continue only until such time as the region is in a position to govern itself or is restored to its former status—whenever the latter is compatible with the security of the American republics—whichever of these alternatives shall be found to be the more practicable and just.

The convention condemns all violence, whether under the form of conquest, of stipulations imposed by belligerents in treaties, or by any other process, and states that no transfer or attempt to transfer or to acquire any interest or right in any such region shall be recognized or accepted by the American republics, regardless of the form that may be employed to attain such purposes.

Temporary provisions in the Act of Habana are designed primarily to cover situations that may arise prior to the coming into force of the convention, which will require ratification by the various governments. They authorize the creation of an emergency committee composed of a representative of each of the American republics, which is to be regarded as constituted when two thirds of the members shall have been appointed. The appointments are to be made promptly. Should the committee be under the necessity of administering any region before the effective date of the convention, it will utilize the applicable provisions of the convention.

The act also recognizes the possibility of emergency situations and the right of any of the American republics, acting singly or jointly with others, to proceed in any manner required in its own defense or in the defense of the continent. If action is taken as an emergency measure, the matter is to be placed before the committee as soon as practicable in order that it may adopt appropriate measures.

The spirit of unity and solidarity has been likewise strengthened by the action of the conference on projects relating to subversive activities. I refer especially to the attitude toward propaganda designed on the one hand to stir up dissension in the Western Hemisphere by beguiling and misleading the people, and, on the other hand, to intimidate them by express or implied threats of what may happen if the American republics fail to recognize and to take into account the foreign purposes and policies of certain foreign governments. These activities at times have been in the nature of oral or written representations and at other times in the form of a promiscuous circulation



of literature. In pursuing these policies, the personnel of diplomatic and consular missions has been increased out of all proportion to the needs for legitimate functions of such missions. It is well known that members of diplomatic missions have well-recognized functions and that the members of such missions are clothed with special immunities. When they engage in activities foreign to those that are recognized, they abuse their immunities, and the government that has received them may well be concerned. Likewise, the functions of consular officers are generally defined in international law and practice, and the officers themselves enjoy certain special consideration by the local authorities. But when such officials engage in activities divorced from the customary consular functions, they abuse the hospitality of the state in which they serve.

That situations of the foregoing character have developed in many of the American republics, has been generally known for some time past.

This Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs has taken cognizance of these matters in several resolutions, particularly the one relating to activities directed from abroad against domestic institutions and that relating to inter-American development of standards on diplomatic officers.

The first-mentioned resolution recites that the American republics have equal concern and equal responsibility for the preservation of peace and security of this hemisphere, and that each shall adopt all necessary measures to prevent and suppress activities directed, assisted, or abetted by foreign governments or foreign groups or individuals which tend to subvert the domestic institutions or to foment disorder in the internal political life of the Americas. It also provides for immediate consultation in the event that the peace of any of the American republics is menaced by such activities and for a full interchange of information regarding subversive activities within their respective jurisdictions.

In a word, there is in the resolution a definite recognition by the American governments

of an intrusion upon their hospitality and a disregard of their desire to live in peace, freed from systems of government and of international policies which are foreign to the precepts of free and liberal institutions upon which the democracies of this hemisphere are based. The Habana Meeting recognized the common interest of all of the American republics in these matters and showed determination to maintain a solid front against any incursions. The resolution concerning improper activities of diplomatic and consular agencies sets forth the underlying principles relating to the functions of such missions and calls upon the respective governments to take action to prevent and suppress such activities.

In these, as in other matters of a kindred character discussed and acted upon by the Conference, there has been demonstrated not only a desire but a zeal and determination to face movements of a subversive character with a solid and united front. The American republics have resolved that the political institutions and aggressive practices of other nations shall not be imposed upon the free and independent peoples of this hemisphere.

In the economic field, too, we set out to examine together the dangers and difficulties confronting all of the American nations and to consult as to the best means of meeting them. The task was approached with a strong conviction shared by all that the present state of affairs, as well as the outlook for the future, imperatively calls for the creation of instrumentalities of economic defense that must necessarily gain in effectiveness in proportion to the degree of common action and cooperative effort which they represent.

All of our nations are faced today with the distressing consequences of war-created disruption of world trade. Surpluses of commodities, the exportation of which is essential to the economic life of the American republics, have accumulated and continue to accumulate because Europe at war is unable to absorb them. Their existence is a matter of serious concern throughout the continent. In addition, we must envisage the possibility that, after the

termination of hostilities, many important European markets for these commodities may be directed and controlled by governments which regard international commerce as an instrument of domination rather than as a means of enabling all nations to share fully and on a basis of equality in a mutually beneficial exchange of their surplus products.

The resolution on economic cooperation adopted by the Habana Meeting is designed to create and set into operation machinery of action to deal with and meet both of these situations.

In that resolution the 21 American republics reaffirmed their adherence to liberal principles of international trade—those of equal treatment, of fair practices, and of peaceful motives. They declared their determination to apply these principles in their relations with each other as fully as present circumstances permit and their readiness to conduct trade in accordance with these principles with any non-American country prepared to do likewise.

At the same time, they announced their purpose "to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages, and dangers arising from the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions".

It was the unanimous opinion of the Habana Meeting that continuing consultation among the American republics is essential to the attainment of these pressing objectives. Accordingly, it was decided to strengthen and expand the activities of the existing Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee as an agency of such consultation. The Habana Meeting specifically instructed the Committee to proceed at once with the preparation of detailed plans for cooperative temporary handling and orderly marketing of existing and prospective surpluses; for the development, where feasible, of commodity

production and marketing agreements and arrangements; and for the promotion among the American nations of mutually beneficial trade. The Committee was also instructed to devise methods of increasing consumption in the American republics, through relief and in other ways, which would aid in the disposal of surplus commodities. Finally, the Committee was instructed to consider, while these measures and plans are being developed, the possibility of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in matters of trade, credit, money, foreign exchange, et cetera.

Some of the measures proposed can be put into operation very quickly. Some will require a certain amount of time for the maturing and execution of appropriate plans. Taken in its entirety, the program of action which is envisaged is flexible enough to apply to any emergency and effective enough to make it possible for each of the American republics to meet more fully the difficulties resulting from war-disrupted trade and to safeguard itself from possible dangers of economic subordination from abroad.

It is a system of economic defense under which the American republics will be prepared to trade with any nation willing to meet them in good faith, in a spirit of friendly and peaceful purpose, and on a plane of frank and fair dealing; and under which they will be fully equipped to protect themselves against any other kind of dealing.

### Final Act and Convention

The Final Act and Convention of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana, which were released to the press August 3, 1940, will not be printed in the *Bulletin* until the certified copy of official texts has been received.

[Rele  
T  
regi  
solic  
suan  
1939  
ical  
to r  
whic  
paren

\* For  
1940  
(vol. I

## LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PARAGUAY

[Released to the press August 3]

The following guests attended the luncheon given on August 3, 1940 by the Secretary of State in honor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Señor Dr. Don Tomás A. Salomoni:

The Secretary of State  
The Under Secretary of State  
His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Tomás A. Salomoni,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay  
The Honorable Señor Dr. Horacio A. Fernández, the  
Minister of Paraguay  
His Excellency Señor Don Alberto Cabero, the Am-  
bassador of Chile  
The Honorable Dr. Oscar Schnake, Chairman of the  
Chilean Delegation to the Habana Conference  
Senator Rodolfo Michels, Member of the Chilean  
Delegation to the Habana Conference  
The Honorable Kenneth McKellar  
The Honorable Arthur Capper  
The Honorable Claude Pepper  
The Honorable Hamilton Fish  
The Honorable Sol Bloom

The Honorable Jesse Jones  
The Honorable Green H. Hackworth  
The Honorable George T. Summerlin  
Mr. Leo Pasvolsky  
The Honorable L. S. Rowe  
Mr. W. L. Pierson  
Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald  
Mr. Laurence Duggan  
Mr. Michael J. McDermott  
Mr. Hobart Montee  
Mr. J. C. Stark  
Mr. James H. Baird

## UNITED STATES NAVAL AND AVIATION MISSIONS TO PERU

An announcement regarding the agreements between the United States and Peru, signed July 31, 1940, providing for the renewal by the United States of a naval mission and for the furnishing of an aviation mission to cooperate with the Ministry of Marine and Aviation of Peru, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

## Europe

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

#### List of Registrants

[Released to the press August 1]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions pursuant to section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 to be used in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering (the countries to which contributions are being sent are given in parentheses):<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> For prior registrants, see the *Bulletin* of April 27, 1940 (vol. II, no. 44), pp. 443-450, and June 8, 1940 (vol. II, no. 50), p. 626.

331. Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., 112 North Seventh Street, Vincennes, Ind. (France)
332. Société Israelite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, care of Mr. Gaston Meyer, Secretary, 2305 Grand Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
333. Belgian War Relief Fund, care of Mr. L. V. Casteleyn, 344 Regina Building, Manila, P. I. (Belgium)
334. British American Ambulance Corps, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)
335. Allied Food Relief Committee,<sup>3</sup> 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (England and France)

<sup>3</sup> Revoked at request of registrant.



termination of hostilities, many important European markets for these commodities may be directed and controlled by governments which regard international commerce as an instrument of domination rather than as a means of enabling all nations to share fully and on a basis of equality in a mutually beneficial exchange of their surplus products.

The resolution on economic cooperation adopted by the Habana Meeting is designed to create and set into operation machinery of action to deal with and meet both of these situations.

In that resolution the 21 American republics reaffirmed their adherence to liberal principles of international trade—those of equal treatment, of fair practices, and of peaceful motives. They declared their determination to apply these principles in their relations with each other as fully as present circumstances permit and their readiness to conduct trade in accordance with these principles with any non-American country prepared to do likewise.

At the same time, they announced their purpose "to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages, and dangers arising from the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions".

It was the unanimous opinion of the Habana Meeting that continuing consultation among the American republics is essential to the attainment of these pressing objectives. Accordingly, it was decided to strengthen and expand the activities of the existing Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee as an agency of such consultation. The Habana Meeting specifically instructed the Committee to proceed at once with the preparation of detailed plans for cooperative temporary handling and orderly marketing of existing and prospective surpluses; for the development, where feasible, of commodity

production and marketing agreements and arrangements; and for the promotion among the American nations of mutually beneficial trade. The Committee was also instructed to devise methods of increasing consumption in the American republics, through relief and in other ways, which would aid in the disposal of surplus commodities. Finally, the Committee was instructed to consider, while these measures and plans are being developed, the possibility of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in matters of trade, credit, money, foreign exchange, et cetera.

Some of the measures proposed can be put into operation very quickly. Some will require a certain amount of time for the maturing and execution of appropriate plans. Taken in its entirety, the program of action which is envisaged is flexible enough to apply to any emergency and effective enough to make it possible for each of the American republics to meet more fully the difficulties resulting from war-disrupted trade and to safeguard itself from possible dangers of economic subordination from abroad.

It is a system of economic defense under which the American republics will be prepared to trade with any nation willing to meet them in good faith, in a spirit of friendly and peaceful purpose, and on a plane of frank and fair dealing; and under which they will be fully equipped to protect themselves against any other kind of dealing.

### Final Act and Convention

The Final Act and Convention of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana, which were released to the press August 3, 1940, will not be printed in the *Bulletin* until the certified copy of official texts has been received.

(Re)  
T  
reg  
soli  
sua  
193  
ical  
to  
whi  
pare  
\*F  
1940  
(vol.



## LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PARAGUAY

[Released to the press August 3]

The following guests attended the luncheon given on August 3, 1940 by the Secretary of State in honor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Señor Dr. Don Tomás A. Salomoni:

The Secretary of State  
The Under Secretary of State  
His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Tomás A. Salomoni,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay  
The Honorable Señor Dr. Horacio A. Fernández, the  
Minister of Paraguay  
His Excellency Señor Don Alberto Cabero, the Am-  
bassador of Chile  
The Honorable Dr. Oscar Schnake, Chairman of the  
Chilean Delegation to the Habana Conference  
Senator Rodolfo Michels, Member of the Chilean  
Delegation to the Habana Conference  
The Honorable Kenneth McKellar  
The Honorable Arthur Capper  
The Honorable Claude Pepper  
The Honorable Hamilton Fish  
The Honorable Sol Bloom

The Honorable Jesse Jones  
The Honorable Green H. Hackworth  
The Honorable George T. Summerlin  
Mr. Leo Pasvolsky  
The Honorable L. S. Rowe  
Mr. W. L. Plerson  
Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald  
Mr. Laurence Duggan  
Mr. Michael J. McDermott  
Mr. Hobart Montee  
Mr. J. C. Stark  
Mr. James H. Baird

## UNITED STATES NAVAL AND AVIATION MISSIONS TO PERU

An announcement regarding the agreements between the United States and Peru, signed July 31, 1940, providing for the renewal by the United States of a naval mission and for the furnishing of an aviation mission to cooperate with the Ministry of Marine and Aviation of Peru, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

## Europe

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

#### List of Registrants

[Released to the press August 1]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions pursuant to section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 to be used in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering (the countries to which contributions are being sent are given in parentheses):<sup>2</sup>

331. Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., 112 North Seventh Street, Vincennes, Ind. (France)
332. Société Israelite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, care of Mr. Gaston Meyer, Secretary, 2305 Grand Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
333. Belgian War Relief Fund, care of Mr. L. V. Casteleyn, 344 Regina Building, Manila, P. I. (Belgium)
334. British American Ambulance Corps, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)
335. Allied Food Relief Committee, 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (England and France)

<sup>2</sup> For prior registrants, see the *Bulletin* of April 27, 1940 (vol. II, no. 44), pp. 443-450, and June 8, 1940 (vol. II, no. 50), p. 626.

<sup>\*</sup> Revoked at request of registrant.

336. The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt. (France and England)
337. Friends of Children, Inc., 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands)
338. Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., Room 426, Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Belgium, France, and England)
339. United British War Relief Association, 16 Sargent Avenue, Somerville, Mass. (Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
340. Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Columbia Hall, 248 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I. (Great Britain)
341. St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., care of Robert A. Grahame, Inc., 1524 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C. (Scotland)
342. French War Relief Fund of Nevada, 210 South Center Street, Reno, Nev. (France)
343. Ukrainian Relief Committee, 78 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y. (Germany, France, England, and Italy)
344. The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn. (British Empire)
345. Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, 23 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
346. International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Hotel Biltmore, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France)
347. American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., 27 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (France, Belgium, and Germany)
348. Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, care of Walter Keith, Adjutant, 1492 Hurlbut Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Great Britain and Canada)
349. Scottish Games of New Jersey Association, Box 23, Fairhaven, N. J. (Great Britain)
350. Franco-American Federation, Corner of Salem and Dow Streets, Salem, Mass. (France)
351. Refugees of England, Room 607, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
352. American Friends of German Freedom, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (England and France)
353. The Louisiana Guild for British Relief, 4534 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, La. (British Empire)
354. The American Hospital in Britain, Ltd., 321 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
355. Czechoslovak Relief, 4049 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill. (Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and dominions, France, and Belgium)

### Tabulation of Contributions

[Released to the press July 31]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period of September 6, 1939, through June 30, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; and Italy) or for the relief of refugees

driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do not include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in nonbelligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Democrática Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France.....	\$204.09	\$125.00	\$35.51	\$43.58	None	None
Allied Food Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., June 12, 1940.* England and France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France.....	50,889.35	34,184.00	12,179.29	4,526.06	None	None
Allied Relief Fund (formerly French and British Relief Funds, registered Oct. 1939; combined June 4, 1940), New York, N. Y. The United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway.....	522,496.49	324,807.03	27,565.85	170,123.61	\$18,323.75	\$13,242.82
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	11,007.94	7,236.80	2,675.82	1,095.32	1,605.15	None
American Association of Teachers of French—Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C., Apr. 24, 1940. <sup>b</sup> France.....	310.85	212.00	98.85	None	None	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C. May 23, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	1,208.90	225.00	45.50	938.40	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de L'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y. Nov. 8, 1939. France.....	12,916.31	6,188.61	1,054.98	5,672.72	2,593.87	197.87
American Civilian Volunteers, South Sudbury, Mass. May 27, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France.....	11,801.86	11,801.86	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 27, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	24,995.00	None	3,316.27	21,678.73	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 12, 1940. France and Poland.....	26,346.16	None	1,454.04	24,892.12	None	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y. Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom.....	3,039.52	2,179.75	81.50	778.27	None	None
American Emergency Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 25, 1940. Great Britain and France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 1, 1940. England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.....	1,953.50	None	764.11	1,189.39	None	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y. Sept. 27, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	239,975.51	78,524.86	5,462.69	155,987.96	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y. Dec. 20, 1939. France.....	7,079.09	3,024.85	494.58	3,559.66	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. France.....	33,851.93	16,938.73	3,307.78	13,605.42	39,329.82	1,553.00
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France and Bohemia-Moravia.....	22,456.99	13,231.32	3,665.58	5,560.09	18,440.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain.....	1,357.00	1,357.00	None	None	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	263,222.74	146,680.94	17,232.48	99,309.32	11,256.11	2,291.96
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and United Kingdom.....	2,209.22	329.02	1,423.77	456.43	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	53,618.13	49,571.10	4,047.03	None	12,473.42	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1939. France.....	5,080.17	3,786.50	263.11	1,030.56	4,611.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass. Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	11,158.88	7,325.36	326.42	3,507.10	3,560.62	1,183.00
American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., Worcester, Mass. Dec. 15, 1939. France.....	200.00	None	None	200.00	None	None
American-German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 15, 1939. Germany.....	3,767.05	None	998.67	2,768.38	None	None

\* The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

<sup>b</sup> The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.



## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1939.* All belligerent countries.....	\$1,344,584.11	\$1,250,852.82	\$93,731.29	None	\$51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	637.32	417.45	None	\$219.87	750.00	\$200.00
American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1939. France.....	220,497.55	98,296.82	10,430.25	111,770.48	1,500.00	None
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mar. 6, 1940. France.....	1,027.11	139.59	265.07	622.45	None	2.45
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. France and England.....	2,409.72	1,700.00	41.47	668.25	None	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1940.* France.....	1,031.16	525.00	317.07	189.09	None	None
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1940.* England.....	6,653.83	151.05	5,454.54	1,048.24	4,807.15	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R. Dec. 20, 1939. France.....	10,239.68	6,000.00	216.18	4,023.50	650.00	7.77
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1939. France.....	1,138.26	386.88	289.22	462.16	164.00	None
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 26, 1939. France.....	15,371.88	7,664.08	260.83	7,446.97	873.26	None
Mrs. Larz Anderson, Boston, Mass. Dec. 12, 1939. France.....	17,869.16	16,983.14	456.76	429.26	None	None
Anthraxite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	10,808.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,519.69	None	None
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand.....	3,163.55	50.00	201.00	2,912.55	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,799.27	2,600.00	7.50	191.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	8,576.89	6,766.45	453.10	1,357.34	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. France.....	273.50	225.00	None	48.50	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y. Feb. 21, 1940. France.....	187.83	133.30	5.33	49.20	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	1,912.46	1,000.00	85.67	826.79	None	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif. Jan. 29, 1940. France.....	9,787.94	3,973.00	542.31	5,272.63	932.18	1,190.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y. Mar. 4, 1940. France.....	1,089.16	512.00	97.16	480.00	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1939. France.....	1,203.40	975.00	117.65	110.75	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. June 14, 1940. Belgium, France, and England.....	4,577.25	1,835.00	1,287.60	1,454.65	None	None
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. May 27, 1940. Belgium.....	3,109.96	1,700.00	433.88	976.08	1,800.00	1,200.00
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I. June 7, 1940. Belgium.....						
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y. Nov. 29, 1939. France.....	5,471.17	846.74	929.33	3,695.10	None	None
Beth-Lechem, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England.....	2,739.16	463.65	2,072.51	203.00	None	None
Bethel Mission of Poland, Incorporated, Minneapolis, Minn. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	7,211.65	5,892.20	1,237.35	82.10	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1939. Poland.....	334,834.74	156,324.31	46.23	178,464.20	None	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany.....	6,177.10	4,770.50	728.69	677.91	None	None

\* It will be noted that the figures for receipts and disbursements here reported are less than those appearing for this organization in the Department's press release of June 24 (see the *Bulletin* of June 29, 1940, vol. II, no. 53, p. 709). This is due to the fact that the organization, at the request of the Department, has segregated its records of receipts and disbursements in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance and for food and clothing to relieve human suffering from its records of receipts and disbursements for other relief. The figures reported by the organization are as of Apr. 30, 1940. Reports for the months of May and June are still in course of preparation.

\* No report for the month of June has been received from this organization.

\* No complete reports for the months of May and June have been received from this organization.

\* No report has been received from this organization.



## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
British-American Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y. June 11, 1940. England and France.....	\$54,092.67	\$11,500.00	None	\$42,592.67	None	None
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass. Feb. 21, 1940. England.....	818.04	110.00	\$148.72	559.32	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries.....	7,803.97	4,196.40	961.04	2,646.53	\$85.00	None
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y. May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies.....	104.30	30.00	55.00	19.30	250.00	None
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	28,685.22	22,182.12	1,032.48	5,470.62	6,664.41	None
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I. Apr. 11, 1940. * All belligerent countries.....						
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain.....	64,415.20	46,126.12	5,448.58	12,840.50	3,040.07	None
British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dec. 4, 1939. Great Britain.....	189,031.67	45,477.65	18,108.67	125,445.35	11,241.05	\$1,250.00
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y. Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions.....	42,358.48	8,692.48	12,869.04	20,796.96	25,958.44	8,036.50
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho. Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	477.64	300.30	164.57	12.77	None	None
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.....	1,074.25	None	None	1,074.25	2,510.00	1,050.00
The Catholic Student War Relief to Pax Romana, Washington, D. C. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain.....	945.84	704.50	109.91	131.43	None	None
Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y. May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries.....	6,944.47	1,769.00	1,101.56	4,073.91	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y. Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine.....	22,656.94	13,322.58	9,334.36	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio. Feb. 29, 1940. Poland.....	707.00	500.00	98.14	108.86	None	None
Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	5,673.72	5,319.70	48.40	305.62	1,461.95	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa. Nov. 7, 1939. England, Poland, and France.....	2,190.38	1,754.00	37.00	399.38	None	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations in Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sept. 14, 1939. * Poland.....	28,746.57	23,956.09	367.22	4,423.26	23,321.69	950.00
Centrala, Passaic, N. J. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	1,412.57	1,300.75	11.65	100.17	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	1,982.34	558.28	427.33	996.73	525.00	1,215.00
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France.....	6,361.37	5,455.46	530.47	375.44	1,677.30	None
Children's Crusade for Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 3, 1940. France, Poland, and Germany.....	175,535.49	None	52,419.35	123,116.14	None	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 12, 1939. * Poland.....	308,744.43	245,817.31	41,945.66	20,981.46	1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 21, 1940. Belgium and Luxemburg.....	42,075.92	4,165.00	131.21	37,779.71	None	None
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX <sup>e</sup> Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1940. France.....	4,923.40	3,365.63	None	1,557.77	None	None
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1939. France.....	15,087.08	9,414.33	1,343.01	4,329.74	3,012.84	572.75

\* No report has been received from this organization.

† The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

‡ This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies.	\$44,048.16	\$24,566.41	\$4,922.34	\$14,559.41	\$510.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C. Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.	4,523.03	2,715.00	1,805.60	2.43	None	None
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 24, 1939. Poland.	2,426.23	2,162.72	255.71	7.80	None	None
Committee for the Relief of War Sufferers in Poland, St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 16, 1939. <sup>1</sup> Poland.	7,359.48	6,142.39	725.91	491.18	4,000.00	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y. Oct. 23, 1939. Poland.	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.	29,379.64	12,596.23	5,207.16	11,576.25	5,009.61	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y. Mar. 13, 1940. Poland.	4,805.10	None	2,226.59	2,578.51	None	None
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y. Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, possibly France, and Canada.	18,104.56	12,788.84	1,036.92	4,278.80	6,104.63	\$50.00
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstutzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apr. 22, 1940. Poland.	225.00	None	None	225.00	None	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.	5,003.37	4,409.75	250.48	343.14	2,100.00	100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I. Nov. 15, 1939. France.	4,244.77	1,892.49	405.15	1,947.13	277.55	40.25
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 11, 1939. France.	5,397.85	801.09	368.53	4,228.23	664.70	100.00
Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.	4,641.05	3,770.75	376.14	494.16	7,651.43	6,000.00
The Federation of Polish Societies, Little Falls, N. Y. Oct. 9, 1939. <sup>1</sup> Poland.	615.92	547.44	68.48	None	None	None
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany.	579.21	531.21	None	48.00	None	None
Five for France, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 26, 1940. France.	125.55	123.50	2.05	None	None	None
Fortra, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Mar. 7, 1940. Germany and Poland.	197,285.17	123,222.74	28,015.44	46,046.99	None	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France.	74,259.90	41,414.67	15,793.06	17,052.17	None	None
Foyers du Soldat, New York, N. Y. Mar. 2, 1940. <sup>1</sup> France.	6,760.22	3,920.00	2,585.02	255.20	None	None
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich. Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain.	2,743.58	971.53	161.32	1,610.73	8,296.75	3,655.65
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 3, 1940. France.	729.07	306.34	112.96	309.77	531.17	536.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 16, 1939. France.	33,609.80	20,175.49	3,500.27	9,934.04	None	None
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev. June 21, 1940. <sup>1</sup> France.						
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 5, 1939. France.	822.81	407.75	171.66	243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.	1,514.00	None	None	1,514.00	None	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England.	10,290.60	997.60	4,551.15	4,741.85	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. France.	2,415.50	1,500.00	160.00	755.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 6, 1939. Poland.	1,288.90	600.00	96.87	592.03	None	None
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.	514.53	96.15	6.10	412.28	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Drezser Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C. Nov. 3, 1939. Poland.	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif. Nov. 17, 1939. France and England.	2,413.01	1,726.40	42.11	644.50	80.00	None

<sup>1</sup> The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.<sup>2</sup> No report for the month of June has been received from this organization.<sup>3</sup> No report has been received from this organization.

No r

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
German American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y. Apr. 18, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	\$1,046.57	\$276.30	\$367.80	\$402.47	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y. Jan. 8, 1940. France.....	411.18	370.79	16.14	24.25	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn. Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland.....	6,007.50	2,501.50	None	3,506.00	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass. Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain.....	3,165.93	2,435.16	338.13	392.64	\$34.93	None
Margaret-Greble Greenough (Mrs. Carroll Greenough), Washington, D. C. Nov. 21, 1939. France.....	1,073.00	445.00	None	628.00	None	None
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine.....	875,150.67	544,247.24	24,580.82	306,322.61	47,016.85	\$1,073.40
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	67,756.74	51,349.46	17,781.01	None	None	None
Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany and Poland.....	78.89	75.00	3.89	None	None	None
Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	1,126.17	1,040.00	None	77.17	None	None
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., et al., New York, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1939. France.....	17,469.17	2,722.12	104.19	14,642.86	448.03	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y. Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	3,360.73	2,200.00	61.63	1,099.10	150.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I. June 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	123.35	108.00	None	15.35	None	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	469.64	None	None	469.64	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, and India.....	30,662.00	24,492.50	647.96	5,521.54	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany.....	8,147.85	4,207.08	3,427.30	513.47	1,970.00	40.00
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland.....	2,706.25	2,000.00	606.50	99.75	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex. May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway.....	2,895.13	None	32.43	2,862.70	None	None
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y. Apr. 16, 1940. France.....	202.25	25.00	6.81	170.44	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn. Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand.....	372.21	42.85	329.36	None	None	None
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 24, 1940. Poland.....	1,669.12	2,100.00	124.99	None	None	None
Kuryer Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	5,978.90	5,965.34	13.56	None	None	None
Der Kyffhauserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland and Germany.....	26,844.51	21,575.00	1,465.83	3,803.68	None	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	8,626.54	7,225.56	831.80	569.18	None	None
Lafayette Fund, New York, N. Y. Jan. 2, 1940. France.....	1,952.50	1,540.00	None	412.50	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	15,437.72	8,597.13	3,339.29	3,501.30	None	None
La France Post American Legion, New York, N. Y. Feb. 7, 1940. France.....	1,585.32	None	366.61	1,218.71	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y. Jan. 31, 1940. France.....	309.50	306.00	None	3.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 6, 1940. France, England, Poland, and Norway.....	1,913.60	338.60	346.12	1,228.88	None	None
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold and Vicinity, New Kensington, Pa. Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	1,812.45	1,304.67	78.19	429.59	1,846.05	403.95
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill. Oct. 2, 1939. Poland.....	15,459.54	9,642.00	2,404.30	3,413.24	None	None
Lévy Maxime, Manila, P. I. May 1, 1940. France.....						

\* No report has been received from this organization.



## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 30, 1939. France	\$20,936.71	\$14,029.98	\$36.26	\$6,870.47	\$10,160.05	None
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France	4,317.71	None	2,142.10	2,175.61	None	\$1,218.00
The Maryland Committee for the Relief of Poland's War Victims, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	9,170.48	6,774.01	2,396.47	None	None	None
Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, Worcester, Mass. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	5,211.50	5,209.75	1.75	None	None	None
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa. Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, and France	9,219.00	8,445.61	708.14	65.25	5,461.60	None
Milford, Conn., Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn. Nov. 6, 1939. Poland	405.33	250.20	84.62	70.51	None	None
Kate R. Miller, New York, N. Y. Feb. 19, 1940. France	111.00	111.00	None	None	None	None
Mobile Surgical Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 13, 1940.* France	1,113.00	None	None	1,113.00	500.00	None
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass. Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom	46,283.76	1,502.50	415.49	44,365.77	None	None
Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y. Nov. 25, 1939. France	10,985.81	3,788.69	4,236.22	2,960.90	2,851.27	None
National Christian Action, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. Norway and Denmark	1,539.89	None	341.17	1,198.72	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, Philippine Islands. May 27, 1940.* Netherlands						
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J. Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	1,210.55	826.17	384.38	None	None	None
North Side Polish Council, Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis. Dec. 5, 1939. Poland	1,427.82	1,400.28	19.18	8.36	1,300.00	None
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill. May 1, 1940. Norway	206,342.53	None	5,463.63	200,878.00	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 25, 1939. Poland	593.88	None	92.50	501.38	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland	5,085.46	4,589.86	None	495.60	None	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 11, 1939. Poland and France	25,832.41	24,212.00	103.39	1,517.02	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass. Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland	2,321.64	None	None	2,321.64	None	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 23, 1940. Poland	86,224.92	50,000.00	28,697.17	7,527.75	None	None
Le Paquet au Front, New York, N. Y. Oct. 6, 1939. France	60,214.80	42,119.26	28,848.95	None	2,707.75	769.06
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	6,397.65	6,112.70	None	284.95	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I. Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain	2,178.38	258.35	146.35	1,773.68	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	8,648.05	7,946.85	None	701.20	1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	1,916.70	176.32	7.00	1,733.38	1,200.00	None
Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J. Jan. 22, 1940. Poland	1,057.05	800.00	80.82	176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass. Dec. 16, 1939. Poland	427.01	350.31	21.67	55.03	350.00	75.00
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	351,854.68	204,288.50	7,743.54	139,822.64	73,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany	407.85	268.35	1,081.42	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section (Pavas), New York, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1940. France	27,540.00	19,094.05	33.71	8,412.24	245.40	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland	2,067.08	None	35.30	2,031.78	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn. Oct. 13, 1939. Poland	1,254.40	994.24	148.57	111.50	75.00	None

\* No complete report for the month of June has been received from this organization.

\* No report has been received from this organization.



## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	\$3,482.99	\$3,131.00	\$51.26	\$300.73	\$800.00	\$1,000.00
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	6,865.90	6,392.86	.89	472.15	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J. Oct. 27, 1939. Poland.....	3,966.12	3,025.00	207.90	733.22	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	9,883.24	9,022.23	20.00	841.01	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn. Feb. 28, 1940. Poland.....	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn. September 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,678.84	2,000.00	13.00	665.84	None	None
The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	7,659.68	4,000.00	None	3,659.68	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	282,416.93	231,065.00	1,399.29	49,952.64	None	None
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	3,107.76	2,610.00	89.16	408.60	5,000.00	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland and France.....	85,706.03	54,762.24	10,806.35	20,137.44	289,633.50	172,871.00
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,428.64	2,200.00	8.65	219.99	None	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., Carteret, N. J. Oct. 11, 1939. Poland.....	1,230.15	800.00	13.00	417.15	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	7,810.58	61,101.19	418.95	1,290.44	1,800.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	1,708.24	1,201.27	236.04	270.93	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	2,198.24	1,142.30	116.89	939.05	600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y. Mar. 15, 1940. Poland.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	7,360.16	6,813.42	230.07	316.67	3,850.00	600.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich. Sept. 11, 1939. Poland.....	146,767.63	98,603.14	5,637.23	42,527.26	51,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass. Mar. 29, 1940. Poland.....	749.80	446.00	41.09	262.71	75.00	55.00
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich. Sept. 18, 1939. Poland.....	4,350.80	3,300.00	813.31	237.49	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner, Mass. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	3,862.03	2,979.20	710.11	172.72	1,307.05	None
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass. Nov. 4, 1939. Poland.....	5,316.32	4,728.06	203.35	384.91	650.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,472.28	572.60	112.49	787.19	750.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass. Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	8,789.31	7,397.24	595.39	796.68	3,850.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	41,382.53	32,479.00	687.54	8,215.99	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,813.84	1,500.00	481.28	832.56	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 8, 1939.* Poland.....	5,060.25	4,473.38	57.05	529.82	1,653.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	2,682.60	2,257.00	23.17	402.43	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass. Nov. 8, 1939. Poland.....	1,083.31	1,000.00	30.10	53.21	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J. Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	58,245.40	53,108.59	1,840.30	3,296.51	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn. Oct. 3, 1939. Poland.....	1,188.90	1,086.90	101.08	.92	400.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	1,772.60	1,500.00	27.90	244.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	4,539.45	2,968.85	18.20	1,552.40	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1939. Poland.....	2,635.72	2,500.00	21.80	113.92	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	1,328.79	620.46	86.92	621.41	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and Vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	9,078.66	6,869.00	422.41	1,787.25	1,850.00	None

\* The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	\$785.89	\$448.00	\$112.17	\$225.72	\$150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	14,594.38	12,232.72	532.96	1,828.70	11,607.40	\$500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	12,024.79	9,173.92	1,014.51	1,836.36	2,990.50	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	2,053.21	2,000.00	None	53.21	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	4,075.39	1,788.31	162.71	2,124.37	1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	5,294.27	5,177.18	117.09	None	None	None
Polish Welfare Association, Hyde Park, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939.* Poland.....	434.85	350.00	None	84.85	None	3,000.00
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	5,516.18	4,941.55	57.32	517.31	6,150.00	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	6,222.28	4,962.70	275.35	984.23	1,600.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	5,650.56	1,821.10	642.34	3,187.12	1,800.00	850.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. Nov. 24, 1939. France, Poland, and Germany.....	6,929.19	269.72	2,336.56	4,322.91	859.00	1,209.80
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	3,430.50	2,354.04	247.13	829.33	780.00	None
Polisko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, Scranton, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	26,364.45	24,507.67	345.75	1,511.03	20,685.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J. Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	507.53	None	85.00	422.53	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	7,376.78	5,700.00	159.65	1,517.13	None	None
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, and Luxemburg.....	197,261.04	60,930.00	13,535.64	122,795.40	None	None
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	2,747.06	2,080.28	175.72	491.06	537.10	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	5,316.97	4,682.99	None	633.98	1,885.00	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	3,366.19	2,550.00	343.69	472.50	1,000.00	None
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	811.33	175.00	280.82	355.51	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland.....	5,610.43	3,848.67	1,279.59	482.17	1,166.20	1,274.70
The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Little Falls, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland.....	239.95	200.00	1.00	38.95	None	None
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C. June 18, 1940. Scotland.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J. Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,684.45	None	None	2,684.45	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	26,773.54	21,164.00	1,062.79	4,546.75	2,305.00	None
Save the Children Federation, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	9,330.96	6,758.25	2,392.40	180.31	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	5,363.74	4,460.71	None	903.03	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass. May 9, 1940. Scotland.....	100.00	None	None	100.00	None	None
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 20, 1939. France.....	1,547.63	162.11	90.02	1,295.50	385.00	1,236.50
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940. France and England.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share A Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. Nov. 14, 1939. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	276.65	100.00	71.85	104.80	None	None

\* The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif. Mar. 29, 1940. France.....	\$1,214.24	None	\$706.13	\$508.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1940. France.....	31,199.12	\$30,240.87	958.25	None	None	\$200.00
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 15, 1939. France.....	653.07	373.49	57.56	222.02	None	None
Société Israélite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y. June 4, 1940. France.....	217.00	None	2.80	214.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine.....	9,037.13	4,600.00	4,052.92	384.21	None	None
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J. Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	6,415.30	1,995.07	202.10	4,218.13	\$7,894.40	None
Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, Southbridge, Mass. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,084.92	135.81	20.91	928.20	700.00	None
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich. May 1, 1940. France and Belgium.....	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Committee Pro-Masonic Refugees in France, New York, N. Y. Feb. 20, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y. Sept. 20, 1939. France.....	34,195.97	10,024.01	21,978.46	2,193.50	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	1,078.19	1,000.00	21.25	56.94	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y. Apr. 5, 1940. France.....	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	500.00
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	5,054.65	4,550.00	213.20	291.45	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture, New York, N. Y. Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, and England.....	18,550.50	10,575.64	2,997.24	4,977.62	None	None
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md. Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain.....	388.10	362.81	3.95	21.34	None	None
Edmund Tyska, Hamtramck, Mich. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	3,017.46	3,017.46	None	None	None	None
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 28, 1939. France.....	2,293.41	400.27	539.76	1,353.38	315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass. May 23, 1940. France.....	14,291.04	7,321.01	990.50	5,979.53	None	None
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	3,001.74	2,400.00	136.94	464.80	None	None
United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1940. United Kingdom and France.....	2,134.46	938.85	1,108.54	87.07	None	None
United Bilgoray Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1940. Poland.....	1,091.97	None	146.27	945.70	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass. June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	530.66	300.00	161.10	69.56	None	None
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y. Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine.....	32,142.13	16,796.90	15,485.72	None	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1939. France.....	95,138.61	35,517.94	6,383.34	53,237.33	4,711.49	2,666.23
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg., Jan. 8, 1940. Germany.....	2,139.62	1,500.00	130.24	509.38	None	None
United Nowy Dworek Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	832.96	84.70	191.96	556.30	None	None
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y. Dec. 9, 1939. Poland.....	677.15	None	35.21	641.94	None	None
United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. 16, 1939. Poland.....	8,999.77	7,019.62	231.94	1,748.21	4,845.00	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland.....	1,576.75	1,350.00	212.16	14.59	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,489.72	1,965.27	437.91	86.54	593.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	1,211.19	576.80	26.75	607.64	300.00	None
United Polish Societies of Immaculate Conception Church, Southington, Conn. Oct. 13, 1939. Poland.....	720.55	450.00	23.20	247.35	None	None

\* The registration of this organization was revoked on Apr. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	\$2,651.21	\$2,262.10	\$330.82	\$58.29	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	7,146.79	5,600.14	138.34	1,408.31	None	None
Urgent Relief for France, Washington, D. C. Dec. 26, 1939. France..	18,574.03	14,327.20	526.07	3,720.76	\$3,159.10	\$1,006.05
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 11, 1939. France..	4,207.41	3,897.31	40.45	269.65	3,282.00	None
Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., Vincennes, Ind., May 31, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Ware Polish Relief Fund, Ware, Mass. Nov. 4, 1939.* Poland.....	1,691.44	1,184.80	96.31	410.33	1,600.00	None
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverley, Mass. Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland.....	1,316.12	1,218.62	13.67	83.83	None	None
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo. Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	5,436.98	1,632.48	8.02	3,796.48	3,851.45	None
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to June 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date.....	143,087.16	124,074.11	22,181.64	None	16,247.20	None
Total * .....	8,384,095.30	5,156,025.30	698,719.79	2,546,284.22	887,541.69	235,834.54

\* The registration of this organization was revoked on Feb. 29, 1940, at the request of registrant.

† It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

\* See footnote \*, page 72, on the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

## REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press July 29]

The Acting Secretary of State announces that the United States Army transport *American Legion* has, by arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the United States Government, been commissioned to proceed

into and through the combat area defined by the President in his proclamation, numbered 2410, of June 11, 1940,<sup>4</sup> in order to evacuate citizens of the United States who are in imminent danger to their lives as a result of combat operations incident to the present war.

<sup>4</sup> See the *Bulletin* of June 15, 1940 (vol. II, no. 51), pp. 641-643.



## ***Commercial Policy***

### **THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION**

#### **Message of President Roosevelt**

The National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., has made public a message which, at the Council's invitation, the President sent to its Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco and which was read at the World Trade dinner on July 30.

The text of the President's message to the convention follows:

It is a great pleasure to offer my warm greetings to the delegates assembled for the Twenty-Seventh National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco. I am confident that your deliberations, which are characteristic of our democracy at work, will contribute substantially to the successful solution of your common problems—problems which are today of grave concern to the entire nation.

Producers and workers in our export industries, both agricultural and industrial; consumers of imported products; foreign traders; banks, insurance and shipping companies; all of the millions of our people who have a vital stake in the nation's foreign trade, realize the seriousness and the difficulty of the problems confronting us in this field today. You are all aware of the dislocations suffered by our foreign trade as a result of armed conflict in other parts of the world. Established trade channels have been disrupted, our exports of many important products, particularly agricultural, have been severely curtailed, our trade with virtually the entire European continent has dwindled to a small fraction of its former volume, and the weakening of the international economic structure has necessitated the

imposition by many countries of even more drastic trade-control measures than existed before the war.

Nevertheless, the substantial progress made during the past six years in our efforts to maintain trade between free nations on the basis of the liberal and democratic principles which underlie our trade agreement program has not by any means been lost. In order to safeguard the progress made thus far, and to meet any external threat to our economic security, we must redouble our efforts to bring about, by every practicable means, the closest possible economic cooperation with other countries, particularly with those in the western hemisphere. It is my profound conviction that such a vigorous program of economic defense is an essential part of our national defense program.

It has been suggested or implied by a few faint-hearted defeatists in recent weeks that we should abandon our efforts to conduct our foreign trade on the basis of liberal and democratic principles. The logic of such implications, if they be true, would lead us to embark upon a course of action which would subject our producers, consumers, and foreign traders, and ultimately the entire nation, to the regimentation of a totalitarian system. For it is naive to imagine that we could adopt a totalitarian control of our foreign trade and at the same time escape totalitarian regimentation of our internal economy. I, therefore, reject any implication that we have been defeated in our efforts to maintain liberal trade principles and, to the end that our continued efforts to maintain those principles may be crowned with lasting success, I pledge you the whole-hearted cooperation of your Government.

#### **Address by Assistant Secretary Grady: Taking Stock of Our Foreign-Trade Position <sup>5</sup>**

[Released to the press July 31]

In taking stock of our foreign-trade position, it is important for all of us to realize that, from the national point of view, foreign trade is not

an independent field of economic activity nor an end in itself but an integral part of our national economy and of our international relations. It is in this broad perspective that the commercial policy of the administration was formulated and is being carried out. Its objective is to promote above all else the welfare

<sup>5</sup> Delivered at the final session of the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, San Francisco, July 31, 1940.

of the Nation as a whole, which can be achieved in the fullest measure only under conditions of world peace. It was anticipated that such a policy, being based on the principles of reciprocity and equality of opportunity in international relations, would tend to reduce the causes of economic friction between nations and to make it possible for all nations to realize more fully their economic potentialities and would thereby facilitate the establishment of a sound and lasting peace in the international community.

Such a peace did not materialize. Our failure to adapt our commercial policy after the last world war to the change in our position from a debtor to a creditor country was in part responsible for the severity and long duration of the 1930-32 depression which affected the course of international events which followed. Our present commercial policy has been in effect for only six years and has in that short time contributed in an outstanding measure toward the restoration of sanity in international commercial relations. Nevertheless, owing to the direction which international developments had already taken by the time of its adoption, the cause of liberal trade was not advanced far enough to block the course of impending disaster. One factor making its progress less than it might have otherwise been was the strong opposition at home from those who regarded liberal trade principles as inimical to their privileges of exploitation under the excessive tariffs of 1930. Furthermore, in its path lay a tangled undergrowth of false doctrines and blind prejudices deeply rooted in more than 50 years of American high-protectionist tradition.

Nevertheless, disaster having overtaken the world, our hope now is to pull through the troubled days ahead with strength to preserve for ourselves, if not for the world, the freedom and liberty which are possible only under the institutions of a democracy. That hope depends upon our subordinating immediate and selfish interests to the national welfare, on which all our interests ultimately depend, and viewing our domestic problems in relation to world problems of which they are a part.

I am sure that many people who have not realized the importance of this before, do now. The realization has been brought home to them suddenly by recent events in Europe and by their concern now for their country's security. The first hysterical impulse following such a belated realization is frequently to demand new and drastic measures. However, before throwing over basic principles, such as those embodied in the trade-agreements program, which have been tried and tested, we should consider what the situation calls for, especially from the point of view of war conditions, the requirements of national defense, and the outlook for trade in the post-war period.

The war in Europe has had a pronounced effect on our foreign trade, as may be observed from official figures for the first five months of this year. Both our exports and imports greatly increased in this period compared to those of the corresponding periods of the two previous years. Large percentage increases in our export sales between the first five months of 1939 and 1940 were accounted for by the United Kingdom and France, 92 percent; Canada, 54 percent; and South America, 70 percent. One would not expect to find, of course, that these export increases occurred largely in respect of commodities on which concessions have been obtained abroad in peace time as the result of trade agreements. As a matter of fact, our export trade with many of the countries in Europe with which we have trade agreements has been seriously disrupted by the war, and, in the case of the United Kingdom and France, the benefits of the concessions obtained from them have in a large measure been offset by war-time trade controls which are permitted under the terms of agreements in the event of a national emergency. The type of goods which have been exported in increased amounts to the United Kingdom, France, and Canada has been determined chiefly by their war needs, and our increased sales to South America have consisted in a large part of goods which that continent previously purchased from Europe.

Nevertheless, trade agreements have been a factor of significance in our foreign-trade posi-

tion under war conditions. It is important to note in this connection that, although our imports increased also in the first five months of this year over the corresponding period of last year, they have not increased as much as have our exports, indicating on the part of the foreign purchasers of our goods a drain on their sources of dollar exchange. This has in part caused the belligerents to limit their purchases from the United States to essential items in order to conserve their dollar funds for war materials. The American trade in agricultural products, many of which have not come under the category of essentials, has especially suffered as a result of this policy. Furthermore, the using up of dollar exchange now by the foreign countries concerned may mean, in the case of the belligerents, that their ability to buy American products required by post-war reconstruction will be impaired and, in the case of other countries, that we shall not be able to hold onto the trade gains which have been made.

The drain, however, on the dollar-exchange resources of foreign countries, the consequences suffered as a result thereof by American agriculture, and its possible effects on future trade might be greater than is now the case were it not for the existence of trade agreements. The lowering of our tariffs as the result of these agreements has afforded foreign countries the opportunity of exchanging larger amounts of their goods for American products than would otherwise be possible and thus has relieved in some measure the pressure on their potential dollar-exchange reserves.

In preparing in the present crisis to defend our interests, our homes, and our liberties, we must take into account the fact that foreign trade is regarded by totalitarian governments as a source, not of national prosperity, but of political and military power and is employed as an instrument of aggression. Whereas we have sought in foreign trade a means for providing, reciprocally, for the fuller employment of labor and for raising living standards of the people in general, the dictators have used their trade-bargaining power to increase the dependence of small countries on totalitarian economy in order

that such countries might, one at a time, be isolated from their friends and neighbors and more easily brought under their domination. That we may not, as the result of such methods, find ourselves without friends among our neighbors in this hemisphere and surrounded on all sides by the forces of aggression, tyranny, and persecution, we must press forward vigorously, but calmly and sanely, with our good-neighbor policy in the Americas.

The chief source of livelihood of our southern neighbors is the production of raw materials for world markets. Nearly half of their exports in 1937 was sold to Europe, but that trade is now disrupted as a result of the war. If the burden on Latin America of accumulating stocks of export surpluses is permitted to grow, it may be expected that the resistance of the American republics to economic penetration from the Old World will be undermined and weakened. This problem of Latin-American export surpluses is one of immediate importance to which, as you know, this Government is giving serious attention. Its solution is highly important to the security of this hemisphere.

The basic need, however, of the defense and prosperity of the Americas is the continued development of closer economic relations among the American republics. There is need of each opening wider its markets to the products of the other republics, of developing industries to supply those markets, and of lending financial and technical assistance for this and other purposes.

I am sure that you are aware of the marked advance which has already been made in this direction under the administration's good-neighbor policy. Of outstanding importance in this connection are the trade agreements which this Government has entered into with 11 American republics, containing mutual guaranties of fair treatment and providing reciprocally for increased market opportunities through a lowering of import barriers. Even opponents of the trade-agreements program who have shouted "wolf, wolf" the loudest have benefited from its stimulus to foreign trade and the resulting expansion of the domestic market for their products. Nevertheless, the opposition of



sectional and special interests has constituted a serious threat to the very existence of the trade program. Thanks to their short-sighted greed and also perhaps to the activities of similar privilege-seeking groups abroad, the trade-agreements program has not been advanced as far in our relations with the other American republics as might be desired, especially in view of the present need of American economic solidarity which the protection of common interests demands. In this connection attention may be called to our prohibition, under the guise of sanitary laws, against meat imports from certain areas of South America not affected by the disease against which sanitary safeguards are sought. The failure of this Government to provide warranted relief from such sanitary regulations and the indifference which would appear to be evidenced thereby toward the development of closer inter-American relations do not inspire the cooperation which is necessary to the building up of an adequate hemispheric defense.

Although the people of this country are on guard against fifth-column activities, they do not appear to be alert yet to the more subtle danger of the existence within our midst of a sixth column composed of special interests who, out of blind selfishness, would sacrifice the common good for personal gain.

What the nature of our international trade relations will be after the war, no one of course knows. We are in a position however to exert a positive influence on such relations in this hemisphere. If the divided interests of this country would realize that their welfare is basically dependent upon the welfare and strength of the Nation as a whole and would by united and vigorous efforts urge full cooperation with the other American republics, including reciprocal reductions in trade barriers and mutual assurances of fair and equitable commercial treatment, we should be able not only to lay the economic foundations of hemispheric defense but also to secure compensation in larger inter-American trade for ourselves and other American republics for possible losses in trade with other parts of the world.

The future of our trade with other parts of the world depends in part, it appears, on factors beyond our immediate control. Whatever the developments in this field may be, they are apt to bring home to the American businessman with a jolt the basic truth reflected in our trade-agreement policy; namely, that exports depend ultimately on imports.

For nearly two decades, American business, representing both agriculture and industry, has been trying to increase its sales abroad while at the same time seeking to restrict its foreign purchases. One of the factors making possible our large excess of exports over imports in the decade of the twenties was foreign loans. In the early years of the thirties, a large part of these loans were in default, and we virtually discontinued lending and investing abroad. We continued nevertheless to maintain an excess of exports over imports, and foreign countries were thus forced to balance their payments with us by large shipments of gold to this country until they have become largely drained of their gold reserves while we have accumulated a useless surplus.

If we are to receive payment from abroad on account of goods exported, services rendered, and funds invested, it appears that we must be prepared to receive a larger part of it in the form of goods for feeding, clothing, and sheltering our population.

The sooner we recognize that trade is essentially barter, an exchange of goods for goods, the better position we shall be in to safeguard our international commerce and protect American agriculture and industry whose prosperity is dependent on world markets and access to world supplies of raw materials. By what methods this exchange of goods is to be effected is, however, a matter of great concern to us. Shall it be conducted on a liberal most-favored-nation or multilateral basis, or on a preferential and restricted basis of bilateral trade-balancing? For instance, shall we, as has been possible under a most-favored-nation system of world trade, accept raw materials from southeastern Asia as payment in part for our exports to Europe, or shall we, as a result of bilateralism, be forced



to accept instead European products for which we may have less need.

I suspect that those who advocate the adoption by this Government of barter or clearing arrangements are really at heart high-protectionists who mistake such streamlined trade controls as miracle-working devices for promoting exports without increasing imports. If our trade with southeastern Asia, for example, in which our imports far exceed our exports, were subject to such arrangements, efforts to bring about a more evenly balanced trade might conceivably result in a serious curtailment of our imports of essential raw materials. But assume for the sake of argument that we were able by such efforts to force southeastern Asia to increase its purchases of American products. This would necessitate naturally a curtailment of its imports from other countries, especially European countries, whose purchases of American products exceed for the most part their sales to us. On the basis of actual experience of various countries with bilateralistic controls, it might be expected that the loss of European markets in southeastern Asia would lead the European countries eventually to seek a more evenly balanced trade with us; in other words, to increase their sales in this market or to reduce their imports of American products.

Suppose that we should be trading after the war on a bilateralistic basis and should have open to us under a clearing arrangement a large European market for American products. Under such an arrangement, the American exporters would receive, in payment for their merchandise, credits abroad in terms of a foreign currency. In order to convert the proceeds of their export sales into dollars, they would either have to use these credits themselves for the purchase of foreign goods for sale in this country or, directly or indirectly, sell them to American importers for the same purpose or to other Americans having financial obligations to meet abroad. But since the foreign funds could not be spent in any foreign market except the one employing the foreign currency in question, the American demand for the products

available in that market or obligations to be met in that particular currency might not be great enough to provide for the disposal of the blocked funds. In order that the American exporters might finally obtain dollars for their goods, import duties on certain foreign products might be substantially reduced to encourage their sale in this country or, if the American exporters were permitted to do so under the terms of the clearing agreement, they might sell their foreign credits to American importers at a discount, which would also stimulate imports but at the expense of the exporters and domestic producers. It is more likely, however, that great pressure would be brought to bear on the Government to relieve the American exporters of their blocked funds and that the Government would come to possess a frozen supply of assets abroad in addition to its buried stocks of gold in Kentucky.

Even if our foreign trade, in order to meet the demand in some quarters for further streamlining, were turned over to a Government-owned "Amtorg" corporation or any other new-model trade set-up, the necessity of accepting imports in payment for exports *could not be avoided*. This necessity is the essence of trade, but, if the exchange of exports for imports were effected through bilateralistic channels, we should not be free to buy where or what we pleased, nor to buy nor to sell in the best markets. Consequently, the benefits to be derived from such an exchange under bilateralism tend to disappear and trade, exports as well as imports, is discouraged.

Incidentally, I might point out that merely the administrative requirements and complicated procedures arising in connection with trade controls would in themselves constitute a heavy burden on foreign commerce. Many of you have probably shared with us the recent experience which throws some light upon the nature of the administrative and regulatory problems which stem from any measure of trade control. I refer to the problems which attended the setting up of the export-licensing system required under the National Defense Act which

went into effect at midnight, July 4, 1940, to control exports of military equipment and munitions and certain related manufactures and materials, which might be needed for our own defense purposes.

I can well understand the difficulties which faced those of you who had to obtain at short notice licenses to cover shipments about to be loaded aboard the steamer; perhaps you can understand the difficulty which faced the administrative officials in dealing with a sudden flood of thousands of applications at the very time that the entire set-up for examining applications and issuing licenses had to be thought out and organized. Many of these problems are, of course, solved after the initial period is passed and the system settles down to a routine operating basis, but let me remind you that each new control and each new regulation involves, first, some initial period of confusion and, secondly, additional routine and the inevitable prospect of recurrent problems of definition and interpretation, all of which is reflected in delay and expense.

Control over the exports of a limited number of products for national-defense purposes is a comparatively simple matter. You can well imagine how complicated and burdensome the administrative problems and regulations might be in the event that our trade were conducted on the basis of barter transactions, clearing agreements, or exchange control.

It is not because of fidelity to noble sentiments or of an allegiance to so-called old-fashioned doctrines that we must continue to uphold the multilateral principles of the trade-agreements program, but because practical considerations and hard-headed business sense leave no other

course open. The basic proposition underlying our commercial policy is that foreign trade is a vital factor in the prosperity, strength and peace of the Nation; our policy is to foster such trade. So long as we hold the national interests above those of any economic group or section of the country, no change in that policy is possible.

We must, of course, be prepared to effect any adjustment in our trade program, or to adopt any supplementary measures, which conditions in a war-torn and chaotic world may require, and, possibly, as in other fields of our national life, to resort temporarily to measures for which we basically have no liking. A realistic approach, however, to emergency problems of international commercial relations should not obscure from view the importance of taking now whatever action is possible to preserve and strengthen the principles of liberal trade.

The trade-agreements program is at this time a factor of vital significance to the future of our economic relations with the other countries of this hemisphere and also to the New-World defense of freedom and democracy. As long as we remain a free people, the question of whether this program shall be relegated "to the heaven of lost causes" will be decided, not by Mr. Hitler, but by you, through the democratic right to vote, to make representations to your Government, and to speak freely. I can not believe that the cause of liberal trade is lost any more than that the cause of liberalism and democracy itself is lost. It is my conviction that, notwithstanding the machinations of special interests, whether represented by petty lobbyists or power dictators, democracy will finally triumph in its struggle for prosperity, equality, and freedom.

**Address by Raymond H. Geist: Reorganization Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States\***

[Released to the press July 29]

I have been asked to present at this session of the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention a statement regarding the recent reorganization changes in the Foreign Service of the United States.

Under the President's Reorganization Plan No. II, which went into effect July 1, 1939, the Foreign Services of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture were combined with the Foreign Service of the United States. It will be recalled that, according to this plan, all commercial attachés and agricultural attachés became Foreign Service officers and, consequently, officers of the Department of State, functioning at our missions abroad under the direction of the Secretary of State. This plan has now been in effect over a year. These changes were brought about after mature deliberation by responsible officers not only in the Department of State, but also in the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. It was not a plan hastily devised. The advantages inherent in effecting a well-unified organization in our Foreign Service, especially in connection with those factors having directly to do with the all-important task of promoting the foreign trade of the United States, have been recognized for many years. However, such changes are not readily brought about; they pass through a process of evolution, which process is sometimes accelerated by the exigencies and imperative needs of the times. But such changes, when they are effected through the need of reaching a state of greater efficiency, represent a definite step forward.

It is well known that one of the tendencies in government generally is to create overlapping and duplication of effort, and there must be a steady alertness at all times to counteract this. We are always prone to add something

new to what already exists, believing that a new or supplementary organization will take up the loose ends of the old. It is a far better practice to strengthen existing organization and bring about efficient unification. This was the primary object of the reorganization recently put into effect in the Foreign Service. By this consolidation three separate organizations, under three different departments of the Government, with three independent services and corps of officers, became one.

These changes were not made, as must be emphasized, solely for the sake of good administration. That alone would be sufficient reason for effecting unification, and much could be said from that point of view, but the primary reason has been to afford the commercial and agricultural interests of the United States the most effective and efficient Foreign Service possible. This was the chief aim in view; this aim has been achieved.

I may say briefly that at a time like this, when foreign affairs become so important to our national interests, it is highly important that no confusion exist in the organization of the machinery of government through which we conduct our foreign relations. Nearly all departments of our Government have some interests abroad and are in need of information of one sort or another from other countries. The Foreign Service, uniting the abilities, talents, and energies of trained officers, is equipped to serve our national interests on the widest scale and to satisfy these demands to the fullest extent. It is not necessary except, probably, on temporary assignment, to send specialists abroad to supplement the qualifications of officers permanently on duty. With the addition of the commercial and agricultural attachés to the staffs of diplomatic and consular offices stationed abroad, our Foreign Service is prepared to fulfill every task which circumstances and emergencies may impose upon it. We may congratulate ourselves that owing to the foresight of those officers in our Government who

\*Delivered before the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, San Francisco, July 29, 1940. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.



were willing to devote their energies, wisdom, and untiring efforts to these problems, our country faces the threatening international situation with a well-unified and splendidly organized and equipped Foreign Service, second to none.

It is unnecessary at this time to go into the impelling reasons which prompted the Government to effect the consolidation of the various services abroad. The events which are now taking place on the international stage afford sufficient argument to establish unity wherever it may be attained. It is singularly fortunate that at least on the diplomatic front our organizations have been adequately prepared to meet the added tasks and responsibilities which international events impose; the Foreign Service of the United States is ready to meet these emergencies. No one will deny that the conduct of foreign relations today is a matter of primary importance to any government. Hasty efforts to set up an efficient diplomatic and consular service might indeed prove more disappointing and difficult than putting the country in a state of adequate military defense. Both require time and a great wealth of experience and knowledge. The Foreign Service of the United States has been in process of formation for at least a hundred and fifty years. During the last generation great advances have been made, and only a year ago the last step toward unity and completeness of organization has been achieved. In these times when international events have become not only the preoccupation of the Government but of every American citizen, it will be some comfort to know that we have a strong Department of State and a strong and vigorous Foreign Service. It is of vital importance for the commercial and industrial interests of this country to know that our diplomatic and consular establishments abroad are efficiently organized and adequately staffed; that the officers from the ambassadors and ministers down through the ranks are experienced and competent. But no matter how competent the officers are and how well qualified to undertake the important tasks entrusted to them, it is well known that division of responsibility and lack of unity

may well frustrate the most sincere and earnest efforts. It may be that this lack of unity in previous years did not even then prevent a good job of trade promotion being done. The fine record of our commercial attachés and Foreign Service officers during the more normal years of international commercial intercourse, I believe, will sufficiently prove this. Let me quote from a memorandum prepared in the Department of State on the question of consolidation:

"The first reason for consolidation arises from the fact that the fundamental factors involved in foreign-trade promotion have profoundly changed. After the passage of the war years there was a certain decrease in American shipments abroad, due to the reentry of competing countries in world markets, but our exports increased annually until 1929, due largely to three factors: the quality of American goods, mass production in the United States, and the enormous amount of capital funds lent abroad by this country. The problem facing the consular officers of the Department of State and the commercial attachés of the Department of Commerce was in those days of relative simplicity. They were asked to find competent distributors in good standing with no competing lines for products in which the American exporters were interested. A wealth of information of a commercial nature was accumulated; extensive lists of the importers of all kinds of products in all countries in the world were compiled; thousands of reports on distribution, competition, and standing of foreign firms were written by our officers, until today the World Trade Directory file, largely prepared by consular officers, in the Department of Commerce, contains the names of almost 700 thousand firms. Under the old technique of exporting this would be all that the exporter would need to have. With the knowledge that he could compete with his merchandise and with precise information as to the standing of a prospective distributor in a given country, he was ready to do business. In many instances the only obstacle to further



advancement of American exporting in a given market was the limit of the purchasing power of the population for imported goods.

"This picture has completely and rapidly changed in the last few years and may be expected to continue to change. In many markets, the questions whether the American exporter is on a competitive basis, whether his goods are of better quality, or whether the importer and the public in general are demanding his merchandise, are of no consequence in the face of a local quota policy barring all imports of that commodity in order to protect some incipient national industry, or in the presence of a clearing or barter agreement. On the other hand, the importer may be faced by an exchange-control policy so devised that if the American exporter is not actually precluded by it from entrance into the market he can only sell goods in that market with the realization that the proceeds of his sale may be tied up indefinitely in a central bank awaiting issuance of dollar exchange by the government authorities in sole charge of this function.

"We must realize that the essence of this situation is that the old technique of trade promotion does not meet our present needs. The problem today of furthering our foreign-trade interest is in a large measure one of keeping open the channels of trade by negotiating with the central government through the medium of the Foreign Service of the Department of State, that is, ambassadors, ministers, and Foreign Service officers with representative capacities."

I would not assume that the gentlemen who have come here as delegates to the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council are interested alone in the effectiveness of the Foreign Service of the United States from the point of view of trade promotion. Our interests today are broader and more vital than that. If we are threatened, the first onslaught may be against our economic security and the position of our trade in the markets of the world, against which eventual-

ties we shall need to avail ourselves of every measure of protection. The task of defending our economic and commercial interests abroad is one of the paramount duties of the Department of State and the Foreign Service of the United States. Today this has become a major job, and according to the present outlook will become more imperative as time goes on.

In every process of recession in the course of time there sets in a countermovement. Recovery of the position of our foreign trade may be achieved only through extraordinary effort which we must be prepared to put forth when the time comes. The Foreign Service has been organized to do its part not only in promoting our foreign trade, in protecting it, but is also ready and equipped to battle ahead in the struggle for its recovery.

It will not be surprising to you to learn that during the last 12 months an unprecedented strain has been placed upon our officers in the field. Not only is this the fact with respect to nearly every office in the Service from the point of view of work and multiplicity of responsibilities and duties, but also with regard to the Service as a whole. During this period the Government has closed 5 missions in various capitals of the world and 14 consular offices. During the same period 1 new mission has been opened and 17 consular offices. Diplomatic representation was withdrawn from Tirana, Albania, on September 16, 1939; from Brussels, Luxemburg, Oslo, and The Hague on July 15, 1940. Since then the new mission at Canberra, Australia, has been opened. The Consulate General at Warsaw has never formally been closed, but it is no longer functioning. The Consulates have been closed at Strasbourg, Havre, Lille, Calais, and Cherbourg in France. The office at Danzig has been removed to Königsberg in East Prussia. Breslau in Germany was closed a few days after the outbreak of war in Europe. We have closed our offices at Hull, England, and Dundee, Scotland. In this hemisphere we have closed the Consulates at Saltillo, Mexico, and St. Pierre-Miquelon. The Consulate at Ensenada, Mexico, has been transferred to Tijuana, and that at London,

Ontario, to Sarnia. We have opened Consulates in Iceland and in Greenland. Additional consular establishments have been set up in certain places in Canada, Colombia, West Indies, British Guiana, and Brazil. These changes indicate the strain which the international crisis has placed upon diplomatic and consular activity in various parts of the world. Nevertheless, in spite of these grave events our Foreign Service establishments have continued to function at top speed; and where our officers have had to carry on sometimes in the midst of invasions they have not failed to extend every protection and aid to American interests affected by the course of the war.

The Department, however, has not interrupted the program which has now been in progress for some time of combining the various governmental establishments at the capitals into unified offices. At present there are 33 missions in the world where all the activities of the governmental agencies are under one roof, and where a single administration under the supervision of the Ambassador or Minister has been established. This scheme of uniting all governmental activities in one mission has made it possible to carry out effectively the provisions of the Reorganization Plan by which the commercial and agricultural attachés became officers of the Foreign Service of the United States. There have been established at the missions where we have combined offices sections which have been designated reporting units. These reporting units have been placed everywhere in charge of the commercial attachés, whose duties are to direct the reporting work done primarily for the Department of Commerce, carry on trade promotion on behalf of the business interests of the United States, superintend the work of answering trade inquiries, the preparation of World Trade Directory Reports, trade lists, and other related activities. Besides, in order that as much unity may be achieved as is practicable, the reporting work of all consular establishments within the jurisdiction of the mission has been likewise placed under the supervision of the commercial attachés. This plan has now been in effect since

July 1, 1939; but in certain cases the reporting units were not set up immediately, and the full scheme of coordination has been delayed owing to the sudden occurrence of events brought about by the war. Nevertheless the physical amalgamation of our agencies abroad under one roof in the various capitals where the Department has been able to carry the plan through has afforded almost everywhere in the Service the immediate opportunity of setting up the reporting units I have just described. The first year of this new organization has demonstrated the soundness of the plan, particularly from the administrative point of view. We have been able under this new arrangement to maintain fully unified organizations at a time when single administration was essential. Due to world conditions a large volume of reports from the field is being interrupted through lack of transportation and by the fact that certain offices abroad are having their reporting work temporarily interfered with by events caused by the war, as in France and other countries now under military occupation. Nevertheless, the statistics of reporting work show a considerable increase during the first six months of 1940 compared to the same period in 1939.

#### VOLUME OF WORK INCREASE \*

(6-months period from Jan. 1 to June 30)

Type of work	1939	1940	Percent of increase
Economic reports for reading, distribution, grading, and filing.	13, 977	17, 124	22½
Telegraphic reports for reading and distribution.	1, 371	2, 154	57
Letters from Dept. of Commerce for transmittal, etc.	5, 011	6, 144	23
Letters from firms for reply and action.	291	437	50

\* Partial statistics of work performed in the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

The volume of trade letters transmitted from the field in reply to trade inquiries from American business interests is not included in the above figures, owing to the new system of replying to certain types of trade inquiries prepared

in the form of reports which have been designated as market surveys.

The changes which have been made in the manner of transmitting certain material from the field are as follows: replies to trade inquiries from American firms or individuals concerning an agency connection, or a market survey involving the recommendation of an agent or distributor, are embodied in the form of a report and transmitted in envelopes direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for transmission to the American inquirer; World Trade Directory Reports, of which the automatic annual revision has been discontinued, are transmitted direct to the Bureau, likewise all trade lists, trade disputes and complaints, and invitations to alien businessmen.

It has been, and will continue to be, the primary duty of officers of the Foreign Service to further the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States. They conduct careful studies and report on the potentialities of their districts as a market for American products or as a competitor of American products in international trade. They investigate the standing of firms and their distributing capacity and incorporate this information in World Trade Directory Reports which are sent to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce where they are available to American interests. Officers throughout the Service compile and submit upon request trade lists of commercial firms in their districts. They are constantly on the alert for concrete trade opportunities which are promptly submitted by mail or telegraph. There is, besides, a constant endeavor to create within the scope of the duties of officers stationed abroad a demand for American products in the countries where such officers are assigned. American interests are also promoted by taking appropriate steps to facilitate the promotion of such import trade into the United States as the economic interests of the United States may require. These duties are in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Foreign Service regulations.

There are, moreover, certain rules to be observed in replying to trade inquiries. I mention this because I understand that certain exporters are desirous of having more information as to the procedure followed in this respect by the commercial attachés and consuls abroad. The regulations provide that officers shall answer trade inquiries promptly and with their replies enclose trade-information sheets describing the commercial and economic aspects of their district. These answers are to be specific and complete. It happens sometimes that it is not possible to complete an investigation at once, and in such cases acknowledgments are sent to the inquirer advising that the complete reply will follow. It may be pointed out, however, that if the inquiry concerns a subject on which the officer has already rendered an adequate report, he may confine his reply to a brief synopsis of the information contained in the report and also make the statement in his reply to the effect that current and complete information may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or to the nearest district office. Firms seeking information concerning the markets for their goods in foreign countries should bear in mind that a large volume of data and commercial information has been already made available in Washington; and it is possible that all the information required is on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In any case when a report has been sent in on a specific commodity, subsequent inquirers will be advised to address themselves to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In view of the present condition of world trade in many countries today it would be a waste of time for officers to undertake to make investigations and prepare market surveys for commodities and articles which cannot be imported. Owing to trade restrictions which exist in certain countries, such as import licenses, or lack of exchange, or the application of a commercial policy which temporarily prevents the importation of American goods, or the export of certain classes of material, it would be pur-



poseless for the commercial attachés or consular officers to go farther in their replies to trade inquiries than to state the pertinent facts. It is obvious that no real purpose can be served in furnishing complete market information when conditions beyond control render the export of goods from the United States to certain countries impossible.

Let me also, in this connection, make an explanation about World Trade Directory Reports. American firms receive inquiries from foreign firms and individuals who are in no position to enter into contracts for the importation of goods or make agency arrangements. Often the names of such inquirers are not contained in local directories or known even to existing credit-rating agencies. Their places of business are not infrequently situated in outlying provincial towns outside of commercial centers to which a visit by a consular representative is impracticable and, from the point of view of expense, prohibitive. World Trade Directory Reports on such firms are unobtainable. It would be better policy for American firms to refrain from seeking to do business with firms of this standing and character and confine their efforts to houses or individuals of established reputation and on whom credit information is readily available.

Under the Economy Act of June 30, 1932, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been obliged to make a charge, the amount to be fixed on a reasonable basis by the Secretary of Commerce, for certain services rendered to American business firms and individuals. Since the first of May 1940 a charge has been collected by the Bureau not only for World Trade Directory Reports, which charge has been fixed at \$1.00, but also for trade lists compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for distribution to American business firms desiring such lists. In connection with this service a new procedure has been adopted in replying to certain types of trade inquiries. On receipt of an inquiry from an American firm or individual concerning an agency connection, or a market survey involving the recommenda-

tion of an agent or a distributor, prompt acknowledgments are made by the commercial attaché or by the consular officer receiving the inquiry. In these acknowledgments it is stated that suitable connections are being investigated and that appropriate recommendations will be transmitted through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. After the commercial attaché or consul has made the necessary investigation and a personal canvass has been made of prospective agents or distributors, a reply in the form of a report is prepared and transmitted direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for transmission to the original inquirer. In connection with such report a list is transmitted of the names of agents or distributors who have expressed an interest in the goods offered.

A new system has also been inaugurated with regard to the handling of trade opportunities forwarded to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by the commercial attachés and consular officers. Trade opportunities are divided into two classes: those dealing with the outright purchase of goods and those affording opportunities for agency or distributor connections. Those offering the outright purchase of goods are published, and those from firms seeking to act as agents or distributors are filed and furnished to American firms only on request. A charge is made for this service. I may also add in summing up the activity of the Foreign Service in connection with the promotion of the trade of the United States that commercial attachés and consular officers whose positions abroad have afforded them unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with trade conditions in the countries where they have been stationed will be available for trade-conference work in the United States as heretofore when they return on leaves of absence.

The Departments of State, Commerce, and Agriculture maintain the closest liaison in order to coordinate every phase of the work of the Foreign Service on behalf of the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States carrying on foreign trade. I have given a de-



scription of the present status of our problems and efforts. It is impossible to foresee what changes may be necessary in organization or method to meet the situations which the steadily shifting scene in international trade may create. It appears reasonable to expect, however, that any schemes which we may develop to further our interests abroad or any plans which may be elaborated to fortify and extend the commercial and economical prestige of the United States in international trade will have to be organized on a basis which takes into consideration the existing structure of the Foreign

Service, which is composed of officers possessing wide and extensive knowledge of the problems involved in international trade.

While studying and acting upon the grave political problems facing us in the international field, we must, above all, continue to establish our foreign trade and our economic position in the world on a sound and strong basis. What we must do will be courageously and boldly determined and carried out. The next step is to consider ways and means of organizing ourselves further, and then to determine how to strengthen and perfect the instruments of government to meet these tasks.

### Statement by Raymond H. Geist: Administration of the Export Control Act<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press July 30]

For the benefit of those who might have questions to ask regarding the procedure to be followed in making applications for licenses to export articles and materials (other than arms, ammunition, and implements of war and tin-plate scrap) designated by the President as necessary to the national defense pursuant to section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and known generally as the "Export Control Act", I might opportunely make a few suggestions.

It must first of all be borne in mind that the provisions of the act went into effect on July 5, only three days after its approval, and that the Fourth of July, a national holiday, came in between. It was necessary during this period to have the text of the act made available to exporters as well as the regulations prescribed by the President and the forms of application. Though the forms and all the necessary explanatory material were rushed through the printers as fast as possible, it was not possible to get the forms into the hands of the exporters during the first few days before the Department of State was overwhelmed with requests for

information. As you know, the administration of the provisions of section 6 of the act is vested in an Administrator of Export Control to which office Colonel Maxwell, an Army officer, has been appointed. The mechanical work of handling the applications and acting upon them under the direction of the Administrator of Controls is centralized in the Division of Controls in the Department of State. The machinery thus set up must of necessity be centralized in Washington, and, therefore, any wish on the part of business interests of the country to have the procedure decentralized throughout various regions of the country is not feasible.

The forms and texts and explanatory material have been sent out generally to those firms in the country who it was believed might be directly interested. Forms have also been made available at the New York Customhouse. They are immediately available now at the Department of State, Division of Controls. A few suggestions in connection with the procedure may be given:

It would be in the interest of certain firms who are regularly engaged in export business to appoint a competent person to handle these applications, so that he can familiarize himself with the procedure and the details in making out the forms of applications for licenses. This

<sup>1</sup> Delivered before the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, San Francisco, July 29, 1940. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

will avoid the necessity of frequent long-distance calls and special trips to Washington by a representative of the company. An overwhelming majority of the questions which are asked would not be necessary if a representative of the company would make it his special task to be familiar with the text of the proclamation, the regulations, and the form of application. The forms, regulations, and instructions are clear enough; but, as in all matters, a certain amount of experience and familiarity with the procedure is valuable and contributes to the smooth and easy and prompt working of the whole process.

In this connection it may be suggested that it is not necessary for export houses to engage the services of lawyers in Washington to make out these applications for a fee. No lawyers, agents, or intermediaries are necessary.

By the end of the first week after the act had been signed, the Department had received 10 thousand letters and telegrams asking questions of various sorts, and it is easy to imagine to what degree the existing organization, which was rapidly being expanded, was overburdened and deluged beyond capacity. These inquiries are now coming in at the rate of about 800 a day.

Exporters are asking many questions by telegram, by long-distance telephone, and letter, of which the following is typical, "Does the exportation of a patent medicine which has a drop of chlorine in it require an export license?" It is much better, and exporters are urged, to make out the application on the form provided for that purpose, giving a very careful description of the article or materials to be exported, and to send the application in to the Division of Controls in the Department of State as a test case. If directions are carefully followed as indicated in (c) of the General Instructions on the form of application, where it states, "Arti-

cles and materials appearing under (7) below should be designated clearly and specifically, the type and model designation being included whenever applicable", it will be much easier for the Administrator of Export Control to act speedily on the application itself than to give information in advance without having all the details as required on the form of application.

Finally, let me say that the attention of exporters is directed especially to the second from the last paragraph on page three of the mimeographed regulations which reads:

Except as otherwise indicated the terms used in these regulations shall not include completely fabricated articles or materials which are ready for ultimate consumption.

However, wherever there is legitimate doubt as to whether or not the article requires an export license the question should be settled by making the application on the prescribed printed form. If no license is required, the form will be returned in a few days plainly stamped "No license required". The mechanics of handling these applications, granting or refusing the licenses, will presently be working smoothly, and it is believed that as a rule applications can be handled in Washington within a week's time. In all cases, it is advisable to make the application as much in advance of contemplated manufacture or shipment as possible.

### EXPORT OF AVIATION GASOLINE

[Released to the press by the White House July 31]

Col. R. L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, recommends, and the President approves, the issuance of the following announcement:

In the interests of the national defense the export of aviation gasoline is being limited to nations of the Western Hemisphere, except where such gasoline is required elsewhere for the operations of American-owned companies.

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 3]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 27, 1940:

Orme Wilson, of New York, N. Y., Counselor of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

S. Walter Washington, of Charles Town, W. Va., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been assigned as Consul at Stockholm, Sweden.

W. Leonard Parker, of Syracuse, N. Y., Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Wales W. Signor, of Ypsilanti, Mich., Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Mérida, Mexico.

The assignment of Martin J. Hillenbrand, of Chicago, Ill., as Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been canceled. Mr. Hillenbrand has now been assigned as Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

The following have been appointed Foreign Service officers, unclassified; vice consuls of career; and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States; and they have been assigned as vice consuls at the posts indicated:

Leonard J. Cromie, New Haven, Conn.; Montreal  
W. William Duff, New Castle, Pa.; Habana  
Richard E. Gnade, Oil City, Pa.; Vancouver  
John M. McSweeney, Boston, Mass.; Montreal  
Claude G. Ross, Huntington Park, Calif.; Mexico City  
Robert Rossow, Jr., Culver, Ind.; Vancouver  
John W. Tuthill, Cambridge, Mass.; Windsor  
Andrew B. Wardlaw, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; Toronto  
Frazer Wilkins, Baltimore, Md.; Halifax  
Elwood Williams, 3d, New York, N. Y.; Winnipeg

U. Alexis Johnson, of Glendale, Calif., Vice Consul at Keijo, Chosen, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, China.

Stephen C. Worster, of Maine, Vice Consul at Mérida, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, where an American Consulate will be established.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The American Foreign Service: General information for applicants and sample entrance examination questions. Revised to June 1, 1940. Publication 1483. iv, 142 pp. 20¢.

Publications of the Department of State (A list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1940. Publication 1484. 23 pp. Free.

### OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Trade of United States with Belgium in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) May 1940. 7 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with France in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) March 1940. 11 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Germany in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) April 1940. 11 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Japan's trade in 1939, with special reference to trade with United States. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Regional Information, Far Eastern Section.) Special Circular 403. May 1940. 17 pp. (processed). 5¢.

Trade of United States with Mexico in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) April 1940. 7 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Netherlands in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) May 1940. 7 pp. (processed). 10¢.



## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### COMMERCE

#### Treaties and Agreements of the United States Containing the Most-Favored-Nation Clause

The following countries are those with which there were in force on July 31, 1940, treaties and other agreements of the United States containing the most-favored-nation clause governing customs duties, regulations, and facilities and other charges affecting commerce:<sup>\*</sup>

#### TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE \*

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
China..... (T. S. 773)	June 20, 1929	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Danzig, Free City of. (T. S. 865)	Mar. 24, 1934	Six months after notice by either party.
El Salvador..... (T. S. 827)	Sept. 5, 1930	One year after notice by either party, but not before Sept. 5, 1940.
Estonia..... (T. S. 736)	May 22, 1926	One year after notice by either party.

\*The instruments listed are reciprocal, that is, the most-favored-nation clause applies equally to each party to the contract, except in the two cases of Morocco and Muscat, in which the clause is obligatory on the other party but not on the United States. Under the most-favored-nation clause in a bilateral treaty or agreement concerning commerce, each of the parties undertakes to extend to the goods of the country of the other party treatment no less favorable than the treatment which it accords to like goods originating in any third country. The unconditional form of the most-favored-nation clause provides that any advantage, favor, privilege, or immunity which one of the parties may accord to the goods of any third country shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the like goods originating in the country of the other party. In this form only does the clause provide for complete and continuous nondiscriminatory treatment. Under the conditional form of the clause, neither party is obligated to extend immediately and unconditionally to the like products of the other party the advantages which it may accord to products of third countries in return for reciprocal concessions; it is obligated to extend such advantages only if and when the other party grants concessions "equivalent" to the concessions

#### TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE <sup>a</sup>—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Finland..... (T. S. 868)	Aug. 10, 1934	Six months after notice by either party.
Honduras..... (T. S. 764)	July 19, 1928	One year after notice by either party.
Hungary..... (T. S. 748)	Oct. 4, 1926	Do.
Iraq..... (T. S. 960)	June 19, 1940	One year after notice by either party but not before June 19, 1943.
Latvia..... (T. S. 765)	July 25, 1928	One year after notice by either party.
Liberia..... (T. S. 956)	Nov. 21, 1939	One year after notice by either party but not before Nov. 21, 1944.
Morocco..... (T. S. 244-2)	Jan. 28, 1837 <sup>b</sup>	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Muscat..... (In force also with Zanzibar <sup>c</sup> ). (T. S. 247)	Sept. 30, 1835 <sup>d</sup>	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Norway..... (T. S. 852)	Sept. 13, 1932	One year after notice by either party.

\* The numbers in parentheses in this and the following tables refer to United States Treaty Series and Executive Agreement Series.

<sup>b</sup> Date of ratification by the President of the United States; no date is specified in treaty for its entry into force and no ratification by Morocco was necessary.

<sup>c</sup> Date of exchange of ratifications; the treaty does not specify the date of its entry into force.

<sup>d</sup> Accepted by Zanzibar after separation from Muscat, Oct. 20, 1879.

made by such third countries. When one part of a treaty may be terminated in a different manner from other parts, the reference is to the part containing the most-favored-nation clause. Where such a clause is contained in more than one treaty or agreement with a country, the reference is to the later in date.

Instruments are classified as treaties when they are ratified with the consent of the Senate; as Executive agreements when they are acts of the Executive without reference to the Senate.

The treaties of the United States relating to A and B mandates, with countries mandatories under the League of Nations, provide that the commerce of the United States shall receive in the mandated areas the treatment accorded to the commerce of countries members of the League of Nations. This is essentially most-favored-nation treatment. These treaties are with Belgium, for Ruanda-Urundi; France, for Syria and the Lebanon, the Cameroun, and Togoland; and Great Britain, for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, the Cameroons, Tanganyika, and Togoland. The United States has not entered into treaties relating to C-mandated territories except with Japan, which provides for the same treatment in the mandated area that is accorded in Japan under existing treaties.



TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE<sup>a</sup>—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Poland..... (T. S. 862)	July 9, 1933	Six months after notice by either party.
Thailand (Siam). (T. S. 940)	Oct. 1, 1938	One year after notice by either party. Initial period five years.
Turkey..... (T. S. 813)	Apr. 22, 1930	One year after notice by either party.
Yugoslavia..... (T. S. 319)	Nov. 15, 1882	Do.
Zanzibar..... (See Muscat)		

## EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Albania..... (not printed)	July 28, 1922 <sup>a</sup>	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Bulgaria..... (E. A. S. 41)	Aug. 18, 1932	Three months' notice by either party or by legislative action of either party.
Chile <sup>b</sup> ..... (E. A. S. 119)	Feb. 1, 1938 (provisionally) Jan. 5, 1940 (definitively)	Until superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement or by a definitive treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, or 30 days' notice by either party.
Dominican Republic. (T. S. 700)	Sept. 25, 1924	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Egypt..... (E. A. S. 5)	May 24, 1930	Ninety days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Greece..... (E. A. S. 137)	Jan. 1, 1939	Until superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement or by a definitive treaty of commerce and navigation, or 30 days' notice by either party.
Iran..... (E. A. S. 19)	May 10, 1928 <sup>c</sup>	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Italy..... (E. A. S. 116)	Dec. 16, 1937	Thirty days' notice by either party.
Lithuania..... (T. S. 742)	July 10, 1926	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Rumania..... (E. A. S. 8)	Sept. 1, 1930	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Saudi Arabia..... (E. A. S. 53)	Nov. 7, 1933	Upon entry into force of a definitive treaty of commerce and navigation, or by legislative action of the United States.
Spain <sup>d</sup> ..... (T. S. 758-A)	Nov. 27, 1927	Three months' notice by either party.

<sup>a</sup> Date of official recognition by the United States.<sup>b</sup> This agreement was continued provisionally in effect by an exchange of notes signed Feb. 20 and 24, 1939 (Executive Agreement Series 144). By legislative action of the Chilean Government it was brought into definitive force as of Jan. 5, 1940.<sup>c</sup> Retrospectively.<sup>d</sup> Extending previous regime.

## EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (E. A. S. 105 and 151)	Aug. 6, 1939	Effective for 12 months.
Venezuela.....	Dec. 16, 1939	Until supplanted by the entry into force of the reciprocal trade agreement signed Nov. 6, 1939.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED UNDER THE TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT OF 1934<sup>a</sup>

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union. (E. A. S. 75)	May 1, 1935	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Brazil..... (E. A. S. 82)	Jan. 1, 1936	Do.
Canada..... (E. A. S. 149)	Jan. 1, 1939 (provisionally) June 17, 1939 (definitively)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period until Dec. 31, 1941.
Canada <sup>b</sup> .....	Jan. 1, 1940 (provisionally)	
Colombia..... (E. A. S. 89)	May 20, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Costa Rica..... (E. A. S. 102)	Aug. 2, 1937	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Czechoslovakia <sup>c</sup> ..... (E. A. S. 147)	Apr. 16, 1938 (provisionally)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period one year.
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> ..... (E. A. S. 133)	Oct. 23, 1938	Six months' notice.
El Salvador..... (E. A. S. 101)	May 31, 1937	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Finland..... (E. A. S. 97)	Nov. 2, 1936	Do.
France <sup>e</sup> and its colonies, dependencies, and protectorates other than Morocco. (E. A. S. 146)	June 15, 1936 (provisionally)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.

<sup>a</sup> The trade agreement with Cuba (E. A. S. 67), effective Sept. 3, 1934, does not contain a most-favored-nation clause. It is the only agreement in force for the United States which provides for preferential treatment. A supplementary trade agreement entered into force Dec. 23, 1939 (E. A. S. 165).<sup>b</sup> Supplementary trade agreement re: certain foxes, fox furs, and fox-fur articles.<sup>c</sup> The rates of duty proclaimed in connection with this agreement have been terminated effective Apr. 22, 1939, by Presidential proclamation of Mar. 23, 1939. The agreement remains in effect but its operation has been suspended.<sup>d</sup> Under the provisions of art. VII Ecuador imposed quantitative restrictions on certain articles as a temporary measure.<sup>e</sup> This agreement supersedes the agreement on quotas of May 31, 1932, modified Jan. 21, 1935.

### RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED UNDER THE TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT OF 1934—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Guatemala..... (E. A. S. 92)	June 15, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Haiti..... (E. A. S. 78)	June 3, 1935	Six months' notice.
Honduras..... (E. A. S. 86)	Mar. 2, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Netherlands Guiana, and Netherlands West Indian Islands. (E. A. S. 100)	Feb. 1, 1936 (arts. I-XVI) May 8, 1937 (entire agreement)	Do.
Nicaragua..... (E. A. S. 95)	Oct. 1, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Sweden..... (E. A. S. 79)	Aug. 5, 1935	Do.
Switzerland..... (E. A. S. 90)	Feb. 15, 1936 (arts. I-XVII) June 6, 1936 (entire agreement)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Turkey..... (E. A. S. 163)	May 5, 1939 (provisionally) Nov. 20, 1939 (definitively)	Two months' notice on Dec. 31, 1939, Dec. 31, 1940, or Dec. 31, 1941. Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
United Kingdom..... (E. A. S. 164)	Jan. 1, 1939 (provisionally) Dec. 24, 1939 (definitively)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period until Dec. 31, 1941.
Venezuela..... <sup>a</sup>		

<sup>a</sup> On Mar. 10, 1938, reciprocal tariff concessions ceased to be effective; remainder of agreement in force.

<sup>b</sup> Signed Nov. 6, 1939, effective 30 days after the exchange of the proclamation by the President of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification by Venezuela.

### TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING CONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE<sup>a</sup>

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Argentina..... (T. S. 4)	Dec. 20, 1854 <sup>b</sup>	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Belgium..... (T. S. 28)	June 11, 1875	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Bolivia..... (T. S. 32)	Nov. 9, 1862	One year after notice by either party.
Borneo..... (T. S. 33)	July 11, 1853 <sup>b</sup>	Contains no provision regarding termination.

<sup>a</sup> In accordance with a provision of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, which gives effect to the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, the United States extends the benefits of concessions granted in trade agreements to all countries which do not discriminate against the trade of the United States, regardless of the nature or existence of obligations to extend most-favored-nation treatment to them.

<sup>b</sup> Date of exchange of ratifications.

### TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING CONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Colombia..... (T. S. 54)	June 10, 1848 <sup>b</sup>	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Costa Rica..... (T. S. 62)	May 26, 1852 <sup>b</sup>	Contains no provision regarding termination of covering most-favored-nation clause; 12 months after notice by either party, <i>vis-à-vis</i> other equality-of-treatment provisions.
Denmark..... (T. S. 65)	Apr. 26, 1826 <sup>d</sup>	One year after notice by either party.
Ethiopia..... (T. S. 647)	Sept. 19, 1914	One year after notice by either party, but not before Sept. 19, 1948.
Great Britain..... (In force also with Ireland) (T. S. 110)	July 3, 1815 <sup>d</sup>	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Ireland..... (See Great Britain)		
Paraguay..... (T. S. 272)	Mar. 7, 1860	Twelve months after notice by either party.

<sup>b</sup> Date of exchange of ratifications.

<sup>c</sup> Abrogated by notice, Apr. 15, 1856; renewed by convention of which ratifications were exchanged Jan. 12, 1858.

<sup>d</sup> The date given is that of signature. Though subject to ratification, the treaty provides that it shall be in force from its signature.

<sup>e</sup> Extended by conventions of Oct. 20, 1818 (T. S. 112) and Aug. 6, 1827 (T. S. 117).

### EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT IN FORCE CONTAINING CONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE<sup>a</sup>

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Portugal..... (T. S. 514½)	June 28, 1910	Contains no provision regarding termination.

<sup>a</sup> In accordance with a provision of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, which gives effect to the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, the United States extends the benefits of concessions granted in trade agreements to all countries which do not discriminate against the trade of the United States, regardless of the nature or existence of obligations to extend most-favored-nation treatment to them.

## NAVAL MISSIONS

### United States Naval and Aviation Missions to Peru

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Peru agreements were signed on July 31, 1940, providing for the renewal by the United States of a naval mission and for the furnishing of an aviation mission to cooperate with the Ministry of Marine and Aviation of the Republic of Peru. The two missions will

function in an advisory capacity to the Peruvian Navy and Naval Aviation Force respectively.

The naval mission will be composed of four officers and certain enlisted men headed by a captain, while the aviation mission will be made up of two officers from the United States Marine Corps, a colonel and a major. The term of each contract is for four years. Other provisions follow the general lines of previous agreements between the Government of the United States and the governments of certain other American republics.

### *Legislation*

Draft of proposed provision pertaining to supplies for the relief of refugees: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation for the purchase, transportation, and distribution of agricultural, medical, and other supplies for the relief of refugee men, women, and children contained in section 40 (B) of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941 [making available \$125,000 to the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, for expenses incident to the establishment and maintenance of standards for the care of children obtaining refuge in the United States from the European war]. (H. Doc. 889, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET